

The Rainbow's Secret.

The sky is dark with sullen clouds;
The fields are sad with rain;
When breaks a light behind the hills
And shines upon the plain.
And eyes that seldom look above
Are lifted up on high,
With hope's old heart-beats to behold
A rainbow in the sky.

A relic of less doubting days—
In childhood we were told,
That where the rainbow touched the earth
There lay a key of gold;
And if one reached the radiant spot,
To him it should be given
To find the key which would unlock
The very gate of heaven.

Heaven touches earth on every side,
We say—and this to see!
Where'er we stand the rainbow rests,
And we have found the key.

—Cassell's Magazine.

From California.

THE PALACE HOTEL—WONDERFUL GEYSERS
—RIDE OVER THE MOUNTAINS—CLIMATE—MOONLIGHT EVENINGS—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 17, 1876.

PALACE HOTEL.

No correspondence from this city can be deemed complete and regular without a word concerning the Palace Hotel. This monster house is a monument to the energy of the late Wm. C. Ralston, and is now owned by Senator Sharon. It is said to have cost \$5,000,000, and of course, no such investment will pay here or elsewhere. It is seven stories high (115 feet) and occupies one block of ground 344 by 265 feet. All the exterior and interior walls, at every five feet, are banded together with bars of iron, forming a perfect iron basket-work, filled in with brick. This, I suppose, is for protection against earthquakes. The house is supplied with four artesian wells of a ten-inch bore, which have a capacity of 28,000 gallons per hour. It has five elevators and many steam force pumps for water and for fire. The aggregate length of the corridors is about two and a half miles. No modern improvements are omitted. If it is not the largest, it is probably the most complete hotel in all respects on the planet. Warren Leland keeps this house, and, of course, the good things of both continents are to be found on the table. The citizens here are doing all they can to sustain it, but I imagine it must be quite "an elephant" on their hands.

THE GEYSERS

are worth seeing. The trip to reach them is very pleasant, much more so than to the Yosemite—yet the sight of this phenomenon is rather tame compared to the Yosemite. On the 10th inst., I started to visit this celebrated locality. We took the afternoon steamer and sailed over the beautiful bays of San Francisco and San Pablo and up Petaluma creek to the landing at Donahue, where we took the cars. We next enjoyed a ride of 56 miles through the very fertile valleys of Sonoma Co. to Cloverdale, passing the thriving towns of Petaluma, Santa Rosa and Healdsburg. These valleys look very fine just now. We passed through large fields of heavy-headed grain, and through orchards, vineyards and gardens with their masses of foliage and buds; and verdure seemed to cover the hills and plains on every side. Early in the morning we left Cloverdale, our party filling an open stage drawn by four fine horses. And now we have a stage ride over the mountains. The first four miles run through the Russian River valley, and then we ascend the mountains until we reach the crowning ridge, passing in the meantime many quicksilver mines. The scenery over these mountains is of such a grand character that no pen can adequately describe it. The day is bright, and it is almost worth a journey to this coast to breathe for a few hours this pure mountain atmosphere fresh from the crests of the Coast Range. There is a perfect riot of wild flowers of the brightest colors among these mountains. The stage soon begins to descend on a down grade of nearly 1,900 feet in two miles. Our driver has the reputation of being careful, but he drove down this winding road with almost lightning speed, and I sometimes shuddered at the thought of what might happen.

We were soon landed at Geyser Springs Hotel, which might be somewhat improved as a place for entertaining travelers. The whole property here, however, is in litigation, which is probably the reason why no improvements are made. The Geysers are in front of the hotel, on the opposite side of Pluton creek. They are mostly within a circle of a mile.

It is a strange grotto-like place, and there is a strong odor of brimstone prevailing in the vicinity. Everything about the place smacks of the infernal regions. It seems to be a laboratory of all kinds of minerals. The rocks are coated with alum, cinnabar, salts, copper, magnesia, sulphur, iron and numerous other minerals in their natural state, and all shades of color. There is a spring of black ink, and another of eye-water. There are springs of boiling mineral water and running streams of hot water, and near by are springs of cold water. Volumes of steam come puffing up through fissures in the earth in more than forty different places, and all around there is more or less roaring, hissing, puffing and bubbling. Here are over 200 mineral springs—the waters of which are dissimilar. Sulphur water predominates. The most remarkable spring is called "Witch's Cauldron," and is about eight feet in diameter, and of unknown depth. Its waters are black and boil fiercely, and with quite a noise. Eggs are nicely cooked in it in three minutes.

The rocks and banks all about seem to be honey-combed, and send forth many jets of steam. The "Steamboat Geyser" is a great curiosity. This is an opening of perhaps two feet in diameter where

The Deaf-Blind's Journal.

"There are more men ennobled by reading than by nature."—CICERO.

VOLUME V.

MEXICO, N. Y., THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1876.

NUMBER 23.

the steam shoots upward quite a height, making a noise like the blowing off of steam from a boat. Near by there are lava beds. They have bathing houses here where one can take a bath in the steam or hot water as it comes from the regions below, with no artificial appliances. These baths are said to be good for rheumatism, though very weakening. I visited the "Lemonade Spring," the waters of which have a sharp, acid taste, and are said to be good for dyspepsia, and an excellent tonic. The last spring we saw was the "Indian Spring." Edwin Forrest bathed in the waters of this spring a few years ago for rheumatic gout, and they claim here that he was cured.

Scientific people are somewhat puzzled for a solution of these mysteries. Some hold that they are the external display of slumbering or expiring volcanoes; while others contend that they are caused by the chemical action of different kinds of mineral water coming together.

It is a wild, romantic place here, and but for the music of the Geysers would be as quiet as a grave-yard. The streams are stocked with speckled trout, and wild game abounds. Black and grizzly bears are occasionally seen. When the title to this property shall have been settled, and the necessary improvements made, this will, probably, be as great a resort for invalids as it now is for tourists.

The wonders of this charming spot can all be seen in a single day, so we take the stage for Calistoga. This mountain road is one of the smoothest in the State, yet very narrow, and runs along the edge of the cliffs, up and down, winding around the craggy rocks, and sharp curves, while the creek is hundreds of feet beneath us. After dinner we have the world-renowned

CLARK FOSS

for a driver of our stage. He is known here as the "Monarch of the Coast Box." I had heard and read of Foss and his driving ever since I came in the State, but had little expected to be under his care for a ride. His fame on this coast is as great as that of the Geysers. The old fashioned stage-coach has been crowded off the main thoroughfares at the East and has become almost a tradition. Here, however, it is different, and stage-driving in this mountainous country has become a science. It seems to be the wish and dream of every Californian, that before he shall have been gathered to his fathers, he shall enjoy at least one ride with Foss over the mountains.

I have had one ride with Foss and don't hanker after another. He drives over this dangerous mountain road with wonderful cleverness, but altogether too fast for me. We start with a fast trot, then a gallop, and finally there is a run, and so we go with the fleetness of the wind, and blinded with a cloud of dust. Some of the curves are so sharp that the leaders are out of sight on one side of the rock while the stage is on the other side. Any one can see that he handles the reins with the most consummate skill, and particularly his whip, the crack of which is almost constantly heard echoing among the mountains like the report of a rifle. The last few miles were all down hill, and he drove with a velocity perfectly bewildering. I think the passengers were all glad when he finally turned a very short curve in a brilliant manner, and landed us in front of the Calistoga Hotel which was crowded with people witnessing his wonderful dexterity.

Taking the cars for Vallejo, we pass through Napa valley. This valley is one of the richest in the State, and strongly resembles Western New York. At Vallejo we take the steamer, and soon reach the Golden City, thus completing one of the most pleasant and attractive trips I have enjoyed in the State.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Crops are all looking very fine here, and the harvest will be abundant.

The dullness of matters at the East is driving immigrants this way, while the coolies are coming in crowds from China. The result is there are thousands here who cannot be supplied with situations. As a rule, the poor man cannot do any better here than at the East, taking into account the expense of bringing himself and family over. There is plenty of choice land yet in Southern California, at Government prices, but the value of the land depends largely upon its water privileges, which are rather scarce. There is, too, the necessity of irrigation in many parts. The land is fruitful, but success is achieved here elsewhere only through hard work and patience. Speculators give only the luxuriant side of California without hinting at its drawbacks. True, the flowers bloom here the year round, and the orchards are loaded with fruit; but there is too much fruit, and slow sale for it. People of means and in poor health can come here and better themselves, but the poor man should come here understandingly. Letter writers seldom agree about anything concerning this State, for the most prominent characteristic of everything here is contradiction. The winters are bereft of cold, and the summers innocent of heat in some parts. Statements descriptive of one section are not true of another.

A few hundred feet in elevation, or a few miles distance from the coast produces

a great change in everything. A description of the climate of one county is false as to another. Just now the face of the whole country is green and fresh, but the traveler who comes a month or two later, will find the foliage parched and withered. At San Francisco the winters are very charming, but the summers are cool, windy and dusty. At Sacramento and Marysville it is very hot during the summer, while at Santa Barbara the weather is said to be every way pleasant the year round.

I think one great curse of this country is the vast tracts of land held by single owners. Sheep raising is just now a poor business here. Fruit don't pay very well. Grain growing is fair but there is more money in hogs than all else.

This climate is not so favorable for consumptives as is generally supposed, though there is no doubt that the soft and balmy air of Southern California will check tendencies to pulmonary diseases. The atmosphere here is dry and pure. The stars in that southern country seem to hang low, and the evenings are exceedingly brilliant. But persons who have consumption already fastened upon them cannot expect much benefit there. The graveyards show that people die here as well as elsewhere, though as a whole it is probably more healthy than at the East. Insanity is very common, and there are many cases of sudden death. Whether this is owing to the exciting nature of business here, or to the exhilarating climate, is a question. Southern California is truly a land of sunshine. Strictly speaking there are no winters there, but the long, dry and dusty summers are very trying to some people. They know nothing of the glories of a summer shower. It is not surprising that the farmer living on some bleak hillside at the East as he goes out his carefully hoarded hay and drains his stock during the long and dreary winter, should turn his longing eyes towards this "American Italy," where his flocks and herds can live in the pastures all the year without fodder or shelter. But he should think twice before he crosses the continent if his means are slender, and weigh all the objections as well as the advantages. Good land, situated near schools and markets, is about as high as in the East.

Notwithstanding the drawbacks, however, I think California has before it a splendid future.

G. H. G.

How to See the Exhibition.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The exhibition opens at 9 a. m. and closes at 6 p. m. There are special gates distributed at different points intended for visitors who pay, for exhibitors, for complimentary tickets, for workmen and for wagons. Visitors pay fifty cents each on entering the grounds, which entitles them to a free entrance to each and every building and to remain during the entire day. This also covers admission to the Gilmore Concerts in the Main Building, the Electric Organ Concert in Horticultural Hall, and the special exhibitions of fruit and vegetables in Agricultural Hall. On entering from Belmont Avenue visitors will find, free of charge, all necessary conveniences for washing, dressing, etc., etc.; also barber shops, bootblacks, etc. At different points in each building water is supplied gratuitously, and restaurants can be found in every direction. Over three thousand seats have already been placed on the grounds, and others are to be added as required. Rolling Chairs, a great convenience, can be procured at any of the gates, and visitors carried about from one building to another, and through the buildings, for a moderate charge. A narrow gauge railroad runs all around the inside of the grounds for the small sum of five cents, so that every facility and convenience is at the service of visitors.

EXPENSES.

Do not be alarmed at the report of high charges for board and lodging in Philadelphia; a careful examination of the subject settles the question that good board can be had from \$6 per week up to \$5 per day. Within sight of the Exhibition there are good accommodations for \$1 per day, that is, a comfortable bedroom; breakfast can be had outside the grounds for fifty cents, and a good dinner inside for \$1. All that is necessary is that the visitor examines the bill of fare and selects according to the prices there given. At the dairy good milk, cream, berries, etc., are furnished reasonably. An estimate of expenses for one person should not exceed from \$15 to \$25 per week, including a daily visit to the Exhibition.

HOW TO SPEND A WEEK PROFITABLY.

Take a room near the grounds and commence on the first day by entering on Belmont Avenue; turn to the right and you are in the Main Building, with a day's work before you and a trip around the world. Still keeping to the right, we enter Chili and the Argentine Republic, which with Peru and the Orange Free State form the first section, and contain much that is of interest. Then the old nations of China and Japan, with curious exhibits of bronzes, straw work, silk and matting. Next Denmark, then Turkey and Egypt, followed by the beau-

tiful pavilion of Spain and the exhibits of Russia, Austria, Hungary and the German Empire united, and one-fourth of the day's work has been accomplished. We are now in the center of the building, and if tired can rest and listen to the music of Gilmore's Band or push on to the exhibits of our own country, which occupy fully one-fourth of the Main Building. On arriving at the extreme end, go up in the gallery and view the wonderful vista which extends for nearly half a mile before the eye. Now it is time to dine, and as the Restaurant Lafayette is the nearest, we will dine there and spend an hour in the shade of the trees. Returning, we leave the United States, and passing through Mexico, The Netherlands, Brazil, Belgium and Switzerland, reach France and England, where hours can be spent with pleasure and profit. Then passing through Canada, Australia, Sweden, Norway and Italy, we have reached our starting point, and the bell chimes give notice that it is six o'clock, and time to close. Tired, we go to our hotel for rest, and then if so inclined spend the evening at Operi's Garden, or go down in the city and visit Independence Hall, and thus has passed the first day. The second day should be devoted to the Machinery Hall, the Shoe and Leather Building, the Glass Factory, and the buildings in the vicinity. Dine at the French Restaurant, but look at the prices. Bear in mind that two persons can dine comfortably on what is ordered for one. The third day visit the Art Gallery and its annexes, the Photograph Gallery and the Carriage Building, with a look at Judges' Hall. Dine at the German Restaurant, spend the evening at Thomas' Concert or some other place of amusement. The fourth day can be pleasantly spent by a visit to the Government Building, the Woman's Pavilion, the Model of Paris, the State Buildings, and a dinner at the restaurant on George's Hill. The fifth day can be given to Horticultural and Agricultural Buildings, with a dinner at the grand American Restaurant. Devote the sixth day to an examination of the smaller buildings, and dine at the Southern Restaurant. Then take a boat up to Fairmount Park, the Wissahickon, and spend the evening at the Academy of Fine Arts, dining at Strawberry Mansion or Proskauer's, and the week has passed with both pleasure and profit.

INTERNATIONAL IMPORTANCE.

Sir Charles Read, of London, in an address delivered to the Judges selected for the exhibition, expressed the great interest taken by foreign nations in its success, and, in closing, addressed General Hawley, President of the Commission, as follows:

"I must congratulate you, sir, in being at the head of an Exhibition unparalleled in the history of international displays, so far as my observation has extended. I was upon the jury at the London Exhibition in the year 1851, and have visited every European exhibition held since that time, and I say without hesitation, that, so far as I have yet been able to examine it, the display you have made in Fairmount Park eclipses everything I have seen. It may be fitly compared to a great feast—an intellectual feast—and I believe it will greatly advance, not only the material position of our countries, but that it will afford to the world a guaranty that in gathering us here together you have the interests of peace at heart, and that this will contribute to cement the good feeling at present existing between the nations represented here."

LOCOMOTION.

The arrangements in this city for travel are most convenient. The horse cars run in every direction, and for the small charge of seven cents one can go from end to end of the city, and by a system of exchange tickets cars can be taken crossing the city, so that almost any point can be reached. For small parties wagonettes have been introduced, which can be secured for fifty cents for each person.

THE CITY.

There is much to be seen in Philadelphia: Independence Hall, Carpenter's Hall, Girard College, the Mint, the Clubs, the Public Buildings, Laurel Hill Cemetery, Academy of Science, Academy of Fine Arts, are all worthy of a visit.

SUMMARY.

While enough work has been given a visitor to occupy a week, yet it can all be seen in half that time in a cursory manner, and, of course, at a less expense, but the reader may rest assured, in whatever section of our country he may be, that it will pay him well to save money enough to make one visit to the International Exhibition, and, if possible, to bring his family. The advantages gained will amply pay for all economies in saving, and the writer feels sure that every one influenced to make the visit will never regret it.

"Madam," said a trance medium, "your husband's spirit wishes to communicate with you." "No matter," said the widow; "if he's got no more spirit in the other world than he had in this, it's not worth bothering about."

Arkansas Valley.

RESOURCES—ADVANTAGES—DISADVANTAGES—PECULIARITIES OF THE SOIL—CHEAP LANDS, ETC.

GREAT BEND, KANSAS, May 24, '76.

EDITOR INDEPENDENT:—During the last three months, I have been examining the Arkansas Valley from the Rocky Mountain to the Mississippi river, and find it very much greater in length, breadth and fertility than I had expected, and that portion above Little Rocks is remarkably healthy.

From the Mississippi River up to Fort Smith, in Arkansas, about four hundred miles, the valley is from twenty to forty miles wide, and extends through vast forests of oak, ash, hickory, walnut, pine, etc., which reach to the Gulf of Mexico, and on the north to the prairies of Northern Missouri. This vast region has also inexhaustible coal fields, and very extensive beds of iron and other valuable minerals. About Fort Smith the timber begins to decrease and continues until at Wichita, Kansas, it has almost disappeared, except along the river itself, for more than four hundred miles to West Las Animas, Colorado, where it begins to increase and continues to the mountains; although it is principally cotton wood and box elder, until within a few miles of the mountains, the pine and cedar begins. All the valley below the Grand Canon in Colorado, and in Kansas down to Kinsley, a distance of three hundred and fifty miles, is an excellent stock-raising region, and already hundreds of thousands of cattle, horses and sheep, subsist here both winter and summer without feed.

The whole of the valley in Kansas, east of Kinsley is good for both stock raising and agriculture. In Kansas the valley proper is from ten to thirty miles wide. The higher lands upon either side are a kind of second bottom, or low rolling prairie, with just enough undulation or swell to carry off the rain falls. The soil of the valley, which is chiefly sandy loam, is made of such mineral elements as have been washed from the Rocky Mountains by the attrition of ages. It is a marked feature of this soil that it contains a much larger proportion of mineral matter than the prairie soils of Illinois and Iowa, which are chiefly vegetable molds. The great quantity of mineral matter, especially iron and lime, in the soil of the Arkansas Valley constitutes the best wheat growing region on the continent. The mineral substance enters so largely into the composition of the soil here, that the wheat and oat straw has such remarkable strength that it does not fall or lodge, though it grows from four to six feet high, while the farmers are sure of from twenty-five to forty bushels of winter wheat per acre, and for which he can get from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per bushel; he can also raise large crops of corn, oats, barley, rye, all kinds of grasses, vegetable, vines and fruits.

The fact that Mr. Loveland, a capitalist of Golden, seventeen miles west of Venard, recently bought one thousand tons of hay, and twelve thousand bushels of corn and oats along the Arkansas Valley, in Southern Kansas, may serve to indicate the extent of the market for farm products of this region.

Though the government land is nearly claimed within fifteen to twenty miles of this town, yet there is some land within a few miles that may be bought of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway at from three to eight dollars per acre for cash, or on long credit. Through the courtesy of Hon. S. N. Heizer, of Great Bend, I have enabled to partially explore the Valley of Walnut Creek, which enters the Arkansas at this place from the north, and after a fuller examination I will write about it.

EXAMINED.

Washington's Teeth.

The Father of his Country had only one false thing about him. That was a set of false teeth. Of these he wore a double set. I have them on hand while writing you these lines with the other. That Washington wore false teeth and that they were very roughly made, will explain some things in regard to the expression of his countenance, which has been the subject of discussion. There is a marked difference in the mouth as in the Peale portrait, and in the Stuart portrait, which has given the most general impression to the world of the style of face. In Stuart's portrait, and in all the engravings made from it and repeated by millions, there is a projecting upper lip, giving an expression of pouting which Washington himself did not like, because it was not natural to him.

Gen. G. B. McClellan has the original of a maddal head of Washington which the illustrious man preferred so decidedly that he presented it to Mrs. Morris, with the following words in a note:

"The Presidents compliments accompany the inclosed to Mrs. Morris."

This portrait has been elegantly engraved under the direction of the late Secretary of War. It shows no projection of the upper lip; the mouth is firm

and symmetrical, and the appearance of fullness, as in the other, is wanting.

These differences in the expression are easily explained by the fact that Washington lost all his teeth; had a set of artificial teeth made; they were clumsy and irksome, so that it is quite likely they were sometimes worn and often not; that the position of the lips was taken as they appeared at various times; and the whole expression varies with that of the mouth, which is more an index of the mind than any other portion of the human countenance. Try the experiment, and see for yourself what a difference it makes as you compress or extend the lips. Lavater will give you all the types of man as indicated by the mouth. Other physiognomists have held that there is a direct relation of the muscles of the lips to the upper lobes of the brain, so that, unless repressed or perverted by artificial means, the mouth will naturally intimate some of the most important mental exercises or peculiarities. A man with false teeth, so set as to change the natural shape of his lips, and to prevent their ready play with the varying moods of the mind, will not be fairly handed down to posterity in a picture that gives him a protuberant mouth, unless nature gave him one with his natural teeth.

The history of these false teeth of Washington's is involved in obscurity. And as they are the most nearly personal of anything relating to Washington that survives the grave, they are an object of real interest, and not merely of curiosity. In the Milan Cathedral they preserve with great care, teeth from the head of Abraham the Father of the Faithful; of Daniel, who stopped the mouth of lions; of John also, and the prophet Elisha; and all these are claimed to have been the veritable molars of the men whose bones were buried long ages ago.

But it not pretended that these are the teeth that Washington had in his head when he had the hatchet in his hand. By the way, if you have any doubt as to the truth of the hatchet story in the early life of G. W., let me just say that I have a piece of the cherry tree which he hacked; of course the hacking required a hatchet, and thus the historical incident, so valuable in juvenile instruction, is put beyond reasonable dispute. With unreasonable people there is no use of reasoning.

At what period in his eventful life, our great Washington first lost his old teeth and got these new ones, does not appear in any biographies is my possession. But it was not until the year before his death that Washington addressed to Mr. Greenwood, a dentist of New York, the following letter, in which the defects of the work are set forth and improvements suggested with that accurate detail and perspicuity which distinguish the writings of this wonderful man:

PHILADELPHIA, 12th Dec., 1797.

Sir: Your letter of the 8th came safe, and as I am hurrying in order to leave this city to-morrow I must be short.

The principal thing you will have to attend to, in the alteration you are about to make is to let the upper bar fall back from the lower one, whether the teeth are quite straight, or inclining a little, or a little rounding outwards, this is immaterial; for I find it is the bars alone, both above and below, that gives the lips the pouting and swelling appearance—of consequence, if this can be remedied, all will be well.

I send you the old bars, which you returned to me with the new set, because you have desired. But they may be destroyed, or anything else done with them you please, for you will find that I have been obliged to file them away so much above, to remedy the evil I have been complaining of, as to render them useless, perhaps, to receive new teeth. But of this you are better able to judge than I am. If you can fix the teeth (not on the new bars which you have) on the old bars which you will receive with this letter, I should prefer it, because the latter are easy in the mouth—and you will perceive, moreover, that when the edges of the upper and lower teeth are put together, that the upper falls back into the mouth, which they ought to do, or it will have the effect of forcing the lip out just under the nose.

I shall only repeat again that I feel much obliged by your extreme willingness and readiness to accommodate me, and that I am, Sir,

Your obed't servant,

GO. WASHINGTON.

MR. JNO. GREENWOOD. The letter was written to John Greenwood, of New York, who had a younger brother, William Pitt Greenwood, in Boston, both skilled in the practice of dentistry as then understood.

"The bar" referred to took the place of what is now the plate, and was made of ivory carved to an approximate adaptation to the gum, and the teeth were fastened by rivets to the bar. At that time neither the principle of complete support by atmospheric pressure nor by springs was well understood, and the support of an artificial set in the mouth depended somewhat on training the facial muscles.

"The bulk or the thickness of the bar, together with the action of the muscles in keeping it in place, was apt to give a puffing or 'pouting' expression of the face, or some part of it. This, in the case under consideration, was principally evident about the upper lip, as seen in Stuart's portrait of Washington, painted about 1796, while the subject had the set of teeth, the bar of which he had, being at a distance from the dentist, modified so much with his own hands, to obtain comfort, and, if possible, to correct the objectionable expression mentioned.

"The suggestion in regard to the 'falling back' of the upper teeth, though probably not anatomically correct even at his age, was evidently made with reference to the same point, as an additional aid in diminishing the pouting expression of the upper lip, and in producing the original symmetry of the face which we find in Houdon's bust, made in 1785, and which is also seen in Peale's portraits.

JACOB L. WILLIAMS. Observe that Washington specifies the pouting expression as the result of these badly fitting teeth. And to look at them, the wonder is that any man ever held them in his mouth five minutes. The teeth are bits of bone, scarcely trying to look like teeth, attached to gold plate, with strips riveted across to strengthen the teeth in place, while coiled wire at the end of the jaws makes a spring, and assists in opening and closing the machine. They are as near to the perfect work of our day in this line, as the old windmill telegraph to a Morse instrument. The Baltimore Dental College has obtained possession of them, and Drs. J. Allen & Son, of this city, preparing a case of their workmanship for exhibition at the Centennial in Philadelphia, have secured the loan of them to put into the foreground of their magnificent display, that the present generation may see what the Father of his Country endured in the times that tried men's souls. He must have been a man of exemplary patience and fortitude, to have borne with these things in his mouth. As to eating with them, or talking with them in, it would seem impossible, but it is probable they answered the purpose very well, it is not always the handsomest looking machine that does the best work.

The Damages.

A colored citizen of Ohio street maintains a family dog about six inches high and eight inches long. The said dog never tried to eat any one up until yesterday, when he attacked a pedestrian and nipped his leg. The pedestrian at once called the owner of the dog out of doors and demanded damages.

"What's de proofs of de bite?" inquired the colored man.

"Right there," replied the victim, exhibiting a black and blue spot.

"And what's de damage?"

"Five hundred dollars!"

"Shool You have de dog for a dollar?"

"Makes no difference," continued the man. "I don't say that; he has inflicted five hundred dollars worth of physical damage. I estimate that only two shillings, but I can't lie awake nights and think of hydrophobia for no small sum."

"I can't never pay dat sum."

"Then I'll sue you!"

"Very well. I'll adjourn de suit till de bite get well, and den whar will yer proofs be?"

The man reflected a moment and said: "I see. We must come down to physical damages."

"If you have been bitten by a dog I don't know nuffin about it. I used own a little dog, but he's dead now! If dar's any more talk 'bout damage around heah I'll climb over de fence and hurt some white man!"

There wasn't any more talk.

Did You Do It.

Young man when a year or more ago, we advised you to take up some branch of study, some language, the reading of history—anything that you had a taste for—and pursue it regularly every day, even if you gave to it only ten minutes in a day, did you do it? If you did, and unfalteringly pursued the course we indicated, you have acquired in this way, within the past year, an amount of knowledge which you would not part with for money. If you have once formed this habit we have no fear of your relinquishing it, for you must have become too deeply impressed with its value to admit of your giving it up.

If you did not follow our advice then—if you merely resolved to put into practice, but never did—begin now. Take up some branch—every study is useful—and never go to bed at night without having given some time, if only a few minutes, to it. You will be surprised at the end of the year or of six months—or of three months even, if you have never missed a day—to find how much you have learned.

We repeat this advice to our young readers, because we know that if adopted and adhered to, it will be worth more to them than gold.—N. Y. Ledger.

It is well enough to talk of elevating the tone of social conversation, but when a well-meaning young man tries to introduce protoplasm as a subject, at a little gathering, and finds that every body thinks he is referring to a new kind of plaster and considers him indelicate in doing so, he is apt to feel that the life of the reformer is a kind of perpetual picnic on an ant-hill.—Norwich Bulletin.

A bright young lady gave her lover a delicate leap-year hint the other evening. In the course of the conversation the gentleman asked her what form of marriage she thought most beautiful. Her quick reply was: "I should care little for form. The substance seems of more importance." That girl wears an engagement ring now.

DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

HENRY C. RIDER, Editor and Proprietor.
FORT LEWIS SELINEY, Associate Editor.
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The DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL is issued every Thursday; it is the best paper for deaf-mutes published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; the best writers contribute to it.

TERMS:

One copy, one year, \$1.50
Clubs of ten, 12.50
If not paid within six months, 1.75
These prices are invariable. Remit by post office money order, or by registered letter.
62- Terms, cash in advance.

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Rates of advertising made known upon application.

Address, DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL,
Mexico, Oswego Co., N. Y.

MEXICO, N. Y., THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1876.

Specimen copy sent to any address on receipt of five cents.

Check vs. Modesty.

BLOW YOUR OWN HORN.

If you have performed anything tell everybody that no one could do it as well. If you write an article for the paper be sure to make a hero and a lion of yourself before you finish it. In short always make "Great I and little you" your motto. Of course other people will believe all you want them to, and will give you the credit of possessing excellence and power above the rest of humanity.

New Publication.

We have received the first of the *Deaf and Dumb Herald and Public Intelligence*, a two column sixteen page monthly, edited and published by Ralph Clegg, Oldham, England. The above named periodical is issued in the interest of the deaf and dumb, and is a fair specimen of typography, replete with original reading matter and current literature, adapted to their tastes and wants. The first page of No. 1, volume first, has a space in its centre occupied by a photograph of Rev. G. A. W. Downing, whose biography and memoir are given. Rev. Mr. Downing has for many years been prominently identified with the intellectual and spiritual welfare of the deaf and dumb, and has accomplished much for our class of people in England.

We take especial pleasure in noticing the acquisition of the *Herald* to the list of deaf-mute literature, wishing it abundant success and a generous patronage. The price of the *Herald* and *Intelligence* is two pence for single copies, or two shillings and sixpence per annum, postage free.

We congratulate our English deaf-mute cousins on the appearance in their midst of such an appropriate periodical, and hope they will cheerfully do all they can to sustain it. We trust the editor will receive proper support in his efforts to make the *Herald* a welcome and beneficial messenger to the deaf-mutes of America, who have a desire to be well posted in the current deaf-mute news, and become better acquainted with the system of deaf-mute education and literature in the old world.

One Deaf-Mute's Loss by Fire.

Barton Bean, of Fairmont, W. Va., lost \$1,500 by the great fire which occurred at that place on the second of last April. His business is the manufacture of furniture. He has worked at chair-making since 1856. The fire destroyed his shop and contents, so that he is now out of business and his family are in destitute circumstances. Twenty-two houses were burned at the same time.

Mr. Bean had been industriously employed at his business for a long time, and is a great sufferer by the fire. It is hoped that his deaf-mute friends who have the means to spare, will do something towards assisting him to get started again in the furniture business.

Notice to Members of Excelsior Lodge, E. S.

Those residing in the following counties: Washington, Schenectady, Saratoga, Albany and Rensselaer, who are members of the Order of Elect Sorbs or other persons desiring any information in relation to the Order, should write to Wm. T. Collins, Secretary of the Excelsior Lodge, Bleecker Ave., Troy, N. Y.

A Millionaire's Will.

We see in an exchange that David Henry Haight's (of New York city) will was recently admitted to probate. Mr. Haight left two children, sons, one of whom is deaf and dumb, and who married a mate. He gave to Mrs. Haight \$70,000 a year, and their mansion at Madison avenue and Fortieth street, and a very charming and extensive country seat in Goshen; to his sister, Mrs. Gen. Mallette, of Second avenue, \$5,000 a year; to David Piffard, \$1,500 a year; to his nieces, Sarah and Ann Piffard, \$700 each annually; to Hilah Shearer, \$150 a year; and to the widow of Daniel Haight, \$25 a month. All the rest of the real estate, which includes the St. Nicholas Hotel, is to be held in trust for his two sons, equally.

Refutation.

In the *Michigan Deaf-Mute Mirror* of May 26th, was published an article headed "Correction," introduced by these words: "The following correction was sent to the DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL for publication by the Board of Trustees." The *Mirror* then proceeds to publish the correction signed by the Board of Trustees. From the introductory remarks of the editor of that paper, its readers would naturally be led into an error, as they would readily be impressed with the idea that the correction had previously been sent to the JOURNAL and its publication refused, which we desire to state is not a fact. The first we saw or heard of it, was its appearance in the *Mirror* of the 26th ult. On the 31st ult., we received our copy of the *Mirror* containing the remarks and the correction. On the first day of June, we received the original (or what purports to be) sent to us by Dan. H. Church, steward of the Institution, signed by the three trustees of the Institution, dated the twenty-fifth of May, in an envelope postmarked "Flint, Mich., May thirty-first." It will therefore be readily perceived that the correction was sent to us by the steward six days after the copy of the *Mirror* containing the account was issued to its readers. As far as our knowledge of journalism extends, we believe it is usual for corrections of this nature to be first sent for publication to the paper in which the misstatement was originally published, and should its editor decline to make amends (which is not often the case), some other paper is sought as a medium.

The statements made by us in the JOURNAL of May 18th, in regard to the matter between Mr. Breg, Mr. Bangs and the Trustees of the Institution, were received from what had every appearance of being a reliable source of information. Our article was not written for the purpose of besmearing the reputation of any person. In paying proper tribute to the memory of a worthy gentleman and a devoted teacher, we printed only what appeared, according to our best information, to be facts connected with the professional history of the deceased.

Now that we have received the correction sent by the Board of Trustees, we take pleasure in publishing it in the editorial columns of our paper. The following is a verbatim of the article sent us with the request that it be published in the JOURNAL:

MICHIGAN INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL—

Dear Sir: In your paper of the date of May 18th, 1876, in the course of some remarks headed, "Tribute to Wm. L. M. Breg," the following words occur:

"Our readers will recollect that some time ago he was dismissed very summarily and unjustly from his position of teacher in the Institution. His removal was for no other cause than for telling the truth in regard to the principal of that Institution, and for which reason alone the principal succeeded in having him discharged from the corps of teachers. Deprivation of employment, added to his previous embarrassments, did much to keep him struggling with poverty. The Board of Trustees, after fully investigating the matter between himself and the principal, fully exonerated the former from all fault and affirmed their verdict in his favor by reinstating him recently in his position as one of the teachers."

The writer of the article in question seems to have been laboring under a serious misapprehension of the facts in the case. They are simply as follows:

At the close of the last school year in this Institution, some changes were made in the corps of teachers. Among those who were not employed for the year 1875-6 was Mr. Breg. The change, so far as it related to him, was made wholly in the interest of economy, a teacher being employed to take his place at a saving of several hundred dollars to the State. At the opening of the school in the fall of 1875, there was an unprecedented increase in the number of pupils, and by the first of January, 1876, the number of pupils was so great as to render the services of another teacher necessary. Mr. Breg, being in the city and out of employment, was re-engaged by the Trustees and began his work with his accustomed zeal and good will.

The principal of the Institution was not even remotely responsible for the failure of Mr. Breg to be re-employed at the beginning of the year, and the Trustees were not influenced in their action in the least by any testimony given by Mr. Breg, in an investigation which occurred in the previous winter.

The statement as published in the JOURNAL does great injustice to Mr. Bangs, the Principal of the Institution, as he was in no way whatever instrumental in or responsible for the temporary severance of Mr. Breg's relations to this Institution.

Let us repeat that no investigation was made by the Trustees as alleged above, and Mr. Breg was not reinstated because of any facts developed by an investigation. Mr. Breg was not employed at the beginning of the year, simply because he was not needed, and was engaged in the winter because his services were needed.

By publishing these facts you will correct a grossly erroneous impression, and do an act of common justice to Mr. Bangs who has been greatly wronged by the imputations in your article of the 18th inst.

Respectfully yours,

CHARLES G. JOHNSON,
A. L. ALDRICH,
IRVING D. HANSCOM.

Board of Trustees.
Flint, Michigan, May 25th, 1876.

DIED:

HARRIS—At Flint, Mich., on the 22nd of May, Mary E., wife of Charles H. Harris, aged 24 years—graduate of the Michigan Institution.

Another Customer for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

R. B. Reasner, of Grand Island, N. Y., a deaf-mute farmer, was made the happy father of a beautiful little daughter on the 31st of last month.

The Deaf and Dumb Speaking.

A DEAF-MUTE AS A WITNESS AND A DEAF-MAN INTERPRETING HIS TESTIMONY.

(The Sun, May 29, 1875.)

Owen Keenan sued Gabriel Lowenstein for rent. The complaint was heard on Monday. The defence was "surrender and acceptance." Among the witnesses was Louis Lowenstein, a deaf-mute, about twenty-two years of age. Questions were put to him through an interpreter, who, although deaf, possessed the power of speech. He questioned the witness by signs and translated by word of mouth, and the questions given to him for interpretation were handed to him in writing. So rare a thing as a deaf-mute witness interpreted by a deaf man who could speak attracted a large number of spectators, and the interest with which the silent talkers were watched was unabated from the beginning to the end of the trial.

At first Justice Pinckney was inclined to doubt the competency of a deaf and dumb witness to testify to what was said in his presence, but a few tests proved that young Lowenstein, although unable to speak or to hear, was abundantly able to understand, and that the faculties of which he had been deprived, by nature had been well trained by art.

"Do you understand the nature of an oath," the Justice wrote. The question was translated into the sign language by the interpreter. The witness sprang to his feet, placed his hand on his breast, pointed upward, and with eyes upturned, stood for a moment in the attitude of one contemplating the most solemn subject.

"I am satisfied," said his Honor, and then the counsel showered questions upon the witness, who, with fingers moving with inconceivable rapidity, and with quick, intelligent gestures of head, arms, eyes, and body, sent back the answers so clearly framed that Court, counsel, and spectators could easily have read them without the interpreter's aid. The testimony was to the effect that the plaintiff had called upon the defendant in the witness's presence, and had offered to accept the key of the premises. That he had "told" the witness to deliver the key next door as soon as the defendant's property should be removed, and that after these directions had been followed out, the plaintiff had called again and signified that it was "all right."

Meteorology.

The average temperature of the month of May, 1876, at 7 A. M., was 52.2°; at 2 P. M., 65.8°; and at 9 P. M., 51.2°. Lowest 31° on the 1st; highest 84° on the 21st.

The mean temperature of May, during the past 23 years was as follows: 1854, 56.2°; 1855, 54.0°; 1856, 50.8°; 1857, 53.0°; 1858, 56.1°; 1859, 57.7°; 1860, 59.8°; 1861, 51.4°; 1862, 59.9°; 1863, 56.9°; 1864, 58.9°; 1865, 54.9°; 1866, 49.6°; 1867, 47.5°; 1868, 54.0°; 1869, 53.8°; 1870, 58.5°; 1871, 55.3°; 1872, 53.6°; 1873, 53.9°; 1874, 54.7°; 1875, 54.2°; 1876, 55.1°.

The amount of rain-fall was 1.1 inches; this is the least amount that has fallen, with the exception of 1870 and 1871, during the above time.

As the winter and spring have been, so the summer may be an exceptional one. May has been a variable and uncertain one at best. At intervals we had a breath of summer, freighted with the air of the tropics, alternating with fitful rains, or a polar wave swept down from the icy regions. Thus we have been tossed up and down through sudden changes from cold to warm and from warm back to cold.

E. B. BARTLETT,

Palermo, N. Y., June 6, 1876.

NORTH VOLNEY.

It is about as impossible for correspondents to please everybody, as it is for school-masters and proprietors of hash mills. Read the following epistle that was recently sent to "Even."

NORTH VOLNEY, May 21st.

"Dear Sir: After trying a long time I have at last found out your real true name. Why don't you put it in the papers cause folks don't no what even means. Are you ashamed to have your name in print? If Mr. Humphrey would print my letters I could send him more news than you dew and I should have my own name on the bottom in big letters."

We omit his name for fear Mr. Humphrey may not have letters "big" enough to satisfy him. He should know that if we used our "real true" name we should be in hotter water than now, for we should be accused on every hand of taking pride in seeing our name in print. He can "send" more news than we "dew." Then why don't he "dew" it. Newspapers are published for the purpose of disseminating the latest intelligence, both at home and abroad, and we assure him if he is brim full of news, he will be a decided acquisition to the Independent, for Mr. Humphrey wants news always. We resign the quill into more competent hands whenever the man with the "real true" name appears.

EVEN.

North Volney, June 5, 1876.

Some of those philanthropists who are devising plans for contributing to the comfort and improving the health of the poor, would find money expended in the purchase of GLEN'S SULPHUR SOAP serviceable in bettering the physical condition of the latter.

CENTENNIAL LETTER.

The Crowd Growing Still Larger and more Appreciative—The State Buildings—How Different States Have Provided for the Comfort and Convenience of their Citizens—The Knight Templar Reunion.

(From our regular Correspondent.)

PHILADELPHIA, June 5, 1876. One very pleasant feature on the Exhibition Grounds is the buildings erected by the different States for the accommodation and convenience of their home visitors. These buildings do not, as a rule, contain anything in the way of exhibits, but are merely "State headquarters," where citizens of States may find a comfortable place to rest, write and visit—in which they can feel perfectly at home, because it is, collectively their own. The buildings are nearly all situated on State avenue, in the northern section of the grounds, which is the highest part of the inclosure, and overlooks the main exhibition structures. A register is kept in each headquarters, wherein visitors from that State are asked to write their names, and files of the local newspapers are placed at their disposal in the parlors and reading-rooms. This latter feature is not very complete as yet, and I would respectfully call the attention of local newspapers in your State to that fact.

The Pennsylvania building is the largest and is located within a stone's throw of Machinery Hall, facing the lake. It is 105 x 65 feet and of Gothic architecture. On either side of the main entrance are two towers flanking a larger one, while a neat porch extends around a portion of each side of the building. The main entrance leads into a large hall about sixty feet long by forty wide, and high in proportion, the roof being formed of numerous graceful arches. The walls have been properly painted and ornamented, and it is proposed that on them shall be hung the portraits of all the Governors of the State, from the time of Penn to the present. On either side of the hall are two rooms, each about twenty feet square. The first of these on the right is intended for the use of citizens of the State, with an adjoining room fitted up in elegant style as a ladies' parlor. The carpet is Brussels and the furniture of walnut covered with maroon rep. On the opposite side, the first room is intended as a committee room, and the furniture is finished in red. The Governor's room adjoins it on the west, and is fitted up in fine style, the furniture being finished in blue. Each apartment has connected with it retiring rooms, and every convenience is arranged for those who shall frequent the building. The total cost of the building and furniture was \$17,500. It is in charge of A. C. Mullin, Secretary of the Board of Managers, and General Superintendent, who is assisted by Lewis G. Bull, Assistant Superintendent, and a messenger and janitor. Hon. Morton McMichael is President of the Board of Managers, and ex-Governor Curtin Vice President. It is intended soon to have a formal opening, when members of the legislature and other officials will be invited to enliven the occasion.

New York has really the most elegant State building on the grounds, though it is not so large as that of Pennsylvania, nor half so costly. There is really a striking contrast in the two buildings, when the cost of each is taken into consideration. The total cost of the New York structure is put down at \$8000, and yet the furniture, finish and style of the whole thing would lead one to estimate its cost above Pennsylvania's \$17,000 building. It is two stories high, with elegant ladies' parlors on the second floor, furnished superbly, and having two pianos for the use of guests. On the walls are large crayon portraits of William Cullen Bryant and Gerrit Smith. In the Governor's room is a similar and very fine portrait of Governor Tilden. The building has a comfortable home-like air, and is withal both showy and convenient. It is built on the square-box plan, with ample piazza room. It is under the management of the New York commissioners, headed by Mr. Frank Leslie and Jackson Schultz.

One of the most imposing of the State group is that of Ohio, built of dressed stone from the quarries of the State, and therefore of a more substantial character than is usual among these essentially temporary buildings. To the rear of it is erected a large hall which will serve as a place for meetings of county and State organizations that may desire to use it during the progress of the Exhibition. The stone for this structure was contributed from twenty-eight different quarries, and have been put into walls both dressed and undressed, and so arranged as to display the different colors and varieties. The top portion of the front is of a very fine specimen of dressed sandstone from Dayton, and some handsome window sills and cornice come from Berea. The interior of the building is cool and airy, being comfortably finished and withal a very attractive place for Ohio people to rendezvous while on the grounds. Something over \$7000 was expended in its construction. F. W. Green, Esq., is in charge and will cheerfully show Ohioans every attention. Governor Hayes is announced for a reception here on the 5th of July.

Indiana has a good-sized building, a distinguishing feature of which is the representation of the different counties by artistically prepared panels, covering the walls of the reception hall, showing the date of settlement of each, with their organization, population, products, industries and special characteristics, the population of the larger villages, with a list of churches and school-houses. From the cities, such as Indianapolis and the rest, special tablets furnish items of commercial news. Near the front entrance are some noticeable specimens of timber and block coal.

Illinois has one of the neatest and most attractive white frame cottages within the inclosure. The memorable 29th General Assembly appropriated but \$10,000 for Centennial purposes, but it has been used to good advantage, and the 25,000 Illinoisans who are expected to visit the Exposition this summer will have no reason to feel ashamed of their headquarters. But \$6,000 was expended in its construction, though it could not have been completed and furnished in near the style it is for that money had it not been for liberal contributions of lumber and material from Chicago firms. Over \$4,000 worth of furniture alone, has been provided in this way, and the ladies' parlor, though small, surpasses in elegance any other on the grounds. On the large register bound in Russia leather I notice among the first names that of "Deacon" Boss of the Tribune. All the arrangements for convenience and comfort are complete and perfect. In a prominent place hangs a fine, large engraving of the Chicago Exposition buildings, and Mr. J. H. Johnson who was connected with the secretary's office of that "show" is superintendent of these headquarters.

Iowa has a neat, modest building now completed at a cost of about \$5,000, of which citizens of that State are justly proud. It does not vary materially from the others already described. It may be remarked generally, concerning all these structures, that they have with one or two exceptions no distinctive architecture, and is expressed in the term "cottage," and they are all constructed with the same object in view, viz: the convenience of visitors from their respective States. Mr. Shaw, the Superintendent of this growing young western State, will show as large a proportion of visitors as any of its neighbors. Iowa has a good display in the Main Exhibition building. Wisconsin has another cozy little cottage which cost about \$6,000. It is fitted up with much taste and some of the furniture and accessories are of Wisconsin manufacture. Mr. Elisha Star, of Milwaukee is on the spot to make himself agreeable to the "badgers" who happen in. The State appropriated \$20,000 in all, the remaining \$14,000 having been used in presenting Wisconsin's display in the main building.

New Jersey's building shoots up the sharp top of one of its Dutch towers squarely above all the other buildings that front on Belmont avenue, and its red tiles are among the first things noticed by one who enters the Belmont gate. The building is on the other side of the road separated in a measure from the group of State buildings. The old Holland house architecture in which the building is fashioned is thought to be suggestive of a State containing so many descendants of the Dutch. New Jersey was the first and probably the most liberal contributor to the Centennial Exhibition outside of Pennsylvania. Connecticut is distinguished for her old-fashioned cottage, evidently planned with much care and regard for the supposed character of the State. Indeed, it is mentioned as a fact to be noted that the general design was made by Donald G. Mitchell, better known as Ik. Marvel, author of "Reveries of a Bachelor." The Massachusetts artist who first painted that State's house the color of a pig's liver has come in for a good store of criticism. It has recently been repainted. The architecture is indelible, but the building does not on the whole make a bad showing in the State group. It is large as compared with the other buildings, and stands out well from all points of view.

The Mississippi building is quite tasteful in the rustic style, 40x30 feet in size. It is striking because of its elaborate decoration, with the luxuriant mosses and evergreens of the State. Michigan has a structure about like the other Western State buildings nearly completely. Kansas and Colorado occupy together a large building 132x132 in the form of a cross and surmounted by a cross. It is now about ready but has not been formally opened. A large portion of the interior will be devoted to the exhibition of articles illustrating their resources. In a future letter, though perhaps not the next one, I shall undertake to tell what the States have displayed in the Exhibition buildings. This letter is not what would be classed with the racy sort, but it contains matter of interest to your readers.

The city is full of people, and for two or three days past it has seemed more like the opening day. Much of this influx is due to the Knight Templar reunion, but a great deal of it comes from the growing attendance at the Exhibition, the beauties and wonders of which are being daily more appreciated. Many gay Sir Knights, with their ladies, have seen the great world's fair this week, and Thursday morning the great parade took place. It was one of the finest ever witnessed. Over 15,000 Knights were expected to be in line, but the actual turnout did not reach that number. The reunion is recorded as one of the grandest events in the history of the order.

Letter from Rev. A. Parke Burgess.

DEAR MR. HUMPHRIES:—My recent visit to Mexico, to attend the burial of my old and true Christian friend, Wm. S. Tubbs, reminded me of the constant on-going of mortality in this world, by which the make-up of a community undergoes a change that would be surprising were it not so silent, steady, and constantly a part of our experience.

Many of the old Mexico people have gone from the places that once knew them. And many, too, have left pleasant memories and blessed legacies behind them.

Perhaps no more marked man, in the distinctive religious traits of his life, has been reared and known in your town, than Mr. Tubbs. He had his imperfections, and toward the close of his life he may have seemed to represent religion in too sombre a coloring; indeed, I always thought he took upon his mind more anxious care and "wrestling" than a restful faith should have permitted—surely more than he would have borne had his co-workers come up "to the help of the Lord" with a zeal and devotion more like his own.

But of all the men I have known, there are few who were always abounding in the Lord's work as was he. And never have I seen his like in prayer. Others may have prayed as effectually, and as usefully; this is not for me to determine; but his was a life of prayer. He was always praying, as habitually as he breathed. And his were intense prayers; they were fervent, "agonizing." He seemed to carry all interests of Christ's kingdom, all nations, and all souls upon his heart continually. I doubt not he has prayed more hours than any person now living in Mexico; and that he has prayed more for his pastor than any other member of the church from which he was taken; and yet all the members of the old Prattville church, as I recollect them, were admirable in their remembrance of their minister at the Throne of Grace.

Religious as was Mr. Tubbs, he was also practical; he did as well as talked. He gave, liberally, according to his means, and did not spend all his fervor in heavenly visions, although of these he seemed to have as many and as precious, amid his groanings and fightings, as any man I have seen.

If he had burdens, he knew where to carry them; being often in agony, he was often on the mountain-top; and whether in the valley or on the mountain, he was always governed by the same rule of integrity and a pure conscience.

He did his work in his life-time, so that when decline came, he had but to die. His messages were all given, his burdens all disposed of, his anxiety for souls all spent before he came to the dying hour; and this he met, as a weary infant, at even-fall, meets its welcome pillow, and sinks to sleep under the murmur of its mother's voice.

Peace to the memory of one of whom hundreds have said: "If there is a real Christian in this world, he is one."

He must have been converted under the labors of either Mr. Dixon or Mr. Stowe, many years ago, when revivals were deep, serious and powerful. Often he was wont to refer to Mr. Barnes, pastor of the Baptist church in Colosse, as a man of great faith. In all revival meetings for miles around, he was accustomed to be a foremost worker; and though his zeal sometimes made him uncongenial to very formal Christians, yet none doubted his sincerity or the power of his labors.

Together he and his companion toiled long in the vineyard of the Lord, together they bore sorrows that equaled the bitterness of death, together they bowed at the Mercy-seat and said, "Thy will be done," and almost together they laid down the cross and received their crown.

And, thinking these things over, I am reminded that I am the only living former pastor of the old Presbyterian church of Prattville. On my return from the funeral of Mr. Tubbs, I met Rev. Mr. Stowe, now agent of Auburn Seminary, whose father was pastor in Prattville for many years, and whose sister married a brother of William, Joel and Lewis Tubbs. We had an interesting conversation about the by-gone days, and the dealings of the Lord, and the changes that have come; and while thus looking back, it occurred to me that somebody ought to work up a sermon upon the history of the old church, whose light shone out long ago from the meeting-house on the old "Prattville" hill.

As this is Centennial year, and all the Presbyterian pastors are to prepare historical sermons upon their respective churches, who will take the agreeable task of looking up the early reminiscences of this honored and once prominent household of the Presbyterian faith? Its history is too valuable to be neglected. There were prominent men—great men of God—in that church, before Mexico village was "anything to speak of." Besides, it has sent into the world more than an ordinary proportion of young men to preach the blessed gospel. And they have made noble records for themselves in the Master's service.

Seeing the call in your paper for a meeting preliminary to "Decoration" services, brought to my mind the fact that while in Prattville, during the war, I preached at some thirty-eight or forty "soldiers' funerals." In some cases the brave men were brought home, embalmed in their coffins, as their memories were in thousands of hearts; sometimes they had reached home crippled, disabled, starved, to die among loved ones; sometimes they had fallen and been buried, after some manner, where they fell, and services consolatory and commemorative were held among their friends. One poor fellow, I remember, reached Central Square, from one of the prisons of the South, and was so nearly exhausted that his wife was sent for to come from their home in Parish and meet him there; and dropping her broom

in the middle of the floor, she started, and reached him before he expired.

And there was poor Frank Hanor, who went from Texas and perished in prison, his young wife pining away with silent grief and dying at home about the same time, neither knowing of the condition of the other.

But I must not extend these reminiscences in your columns. Long may loving hearts and skillful hands devise tokens of grateful memory with which to beautify the graves where sleep the dead heroes of the Republic. They died for us. Their noble sacrifice should teach us to live more nobly.

A. PARKE B.

MEXICO ACADEMY.

Shall we celebrate the Semi-Centennial of the Academy? This is a question that should be answered either affirmatively or negatively by an intelligent expression of the whole community. It should be settled at once. In a few months the fiftieth year of the institution's existence will have passed. And any appropriate preparation for such an occasion will require considerable time. Neither can a few persons carry out the scheme. The whole community must take hold of the matter with substantial unanimity, or it must fail at the outset.

What the Academy has been is now a record. Our older citizens who fostered it have reaped their substantial benefits, but are not unwilling to rejoice in its achievements. Those who seem to show most apathy, are the very ones for whom the future of the institution is to be either valuable or worthless as they themselves must make it. Now is their opportunity.

We are a social people. We observe with considerable regularity certain festal days, as Decoration, Independence, Christmas, &c., and intersperse these with numerous picnics and other kindred recreations. We are also a practical people, inclined to ask the value of each experiment before we make it the basis for future action. Let us in this semi-centennial of the Academy be both social and practical. Let us join our patriotism and our pleasure to our interest. Let us merge our Fourth of July, our picnics, and social and centennial tendencies in one hearty reunion festival. Let us in it put the Academy to the test of a rigid examination. Let us call back the men and women it has turned out upon the world, and see for ourselves whether the work it has wrought upon them has been good. Let us as business men try whether the investment has been a good one. Let us at the end of this fifty years balance all the books; and if the business of the concern has not been good, it is time to close up all the accounts and go at once into liquidation.

Two meetings have been held; neither of them well attended. At the first a committee was appointed to digest and report a plan of operations. At the last this committee reported, and that action upon the report might have the sanction of sufficient numbers to make it decisive in one way or the other, the matter was laid upon the table, and the meeting adjourned to this (Thursday) evening, at 8 o'clock, at Mayo Hall.

Almost every business man, professional man, mechanic and farmer in town have been at one time or another students of the institution. Will they not take interest enough in this question to vote it up or vote it down?

Compliment to the 48th Reg't Band

The compliment paid to the 48th Regiment Band of this city in Philadelphia is one which ought to be appreciated here. The Marine Band of Washington and Grapula's Band are two of the best in the United States, and it was in such company as this that the 48th were selected by a musical committee to play for a grand reception of Knights Templar at the Philadelphia Academy of Music. This shows that it was not a chance compliment, but one which was awarded on merit shown by their performance during the Grand Knight Templar parade and the various other occasions on which they appeared.—Osw. Palladium.

Centennial Christian Homes.

The great number of visitors in Philadelphia, during the Centennial Exhibition, necessitates the opening of private homes for board and lodging. Many Christian families, who are unwilling to open their doors to a promiscuous public, have arranged a plan by which they give admission to Christians and their friends. This will be equally pleasant to Christian people abroad who may not wish to be associated with the great variety of characters brought together in hotels and public boarding-houses.

In order to have this select class the price of board is generally much lower than prevails by other arrangements, varying from \$5 to \$14 a week, and from \$1 to \$2.50 per day. Each family fixes its own price, and receives its pay direct from its guest. Those wishing to secure places under this arrangement will please write as long beforehand as possible to the Office for Centennial Christian Homes.

Care of Rev. Edwin M. Long, S. E. cor. 12th and Berks Sts., Phila., Pa.

BEST BOOK FOR EVERYBODY.—Tlancow illustrated edition of Webster's Dictionary, containing three thousand engravings, is the best book for everybody that the press has produced in the present century, and should be regarded as indispensable to the well-regulated home, reading-room, library, and place of business.—Golden Era.

Last Sunday was Whit-Sunday.
—Potato bugs quite numerous in this section.

The police of Oswego made 117 arrests last month.

New England Correspondence.

NEW ENGLAND INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR DEAF-MUTES—MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES—A PERMANENT ORGANIZATION EFFECTED—VARIOUS CHURCH SERVICES BY REV. THOMAS GALLAUDET, D. D.

MARBLEHEAD, May 27, 1876.

According to the announcement made by the Trustees at the convention in Salem, Feb. 23d, they held a meeting to make a permanent organization on the 25th inst., in the afternoon, at my house. All but three of the trustees were present. The meeting was called to order by the Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, who made a prayer. The minutes of the proceedings of Feb. 23d, were read by the secretary, and two letters were read by Dr. Gallaudet; one from Rev. W. W. Turner, and one from Prof. A. G. Bell.

Mr. Turner resigned the position, and wished to be excused from serving as trustee on account of his health and age. Prof. Bell, also wished to be excused as he thought he was not fit for that position, and that he had previously declined that office in Boston, but said they had better find a better man. The vacancies were filled by the appointment of Rev. J. H. Ward, of the Episcopal Church, of this town, a good friend of deaf-mutes, and Prof. Ralph H. Atwood, of Newburyport, Mass.

The evening previous to the Trustees meeting, the officers of the New England Gallaudet Association held a meeting in Salem, to finish up the business which had been left undone at the convention. They selected R. H. Atwood to fill the vacancy on the Board of Trustees. The trustees had some discussion, and doubted the right of the officers to fill the vacancy in the Board of Trustees, but Dr. Gallaudet said for the sake of harmony Mr. Atwood ought to be admitted, but the trustees have the right to fill vacancies themselves, and reserve the right to accept or reject. There were many things said during the meeting, which are of little interest to your readers. At first two or three deaf-mute trustees spoke somewhat adversely to the Home plan, but all the rest favored it. Dr. Gallaudet made some interesting remarks in relation to his experience and knowledge of the welfare of the poor deaf-mutes, spoke earnestly of his support of the project as a very good one, and said it would be a great benefit to them. Those who spoke adversely now changed their minds and seemed satisfied. The trustees were all determined to carry out the plan in spite of all opposition, if there is any. I was re-appointed General Agent, and they encouraged me to persevere, and they will assist me all they can. The treasurer gave a report of the monies received from me at various times. The sum of eighty-four dollars was the amount he received, which was very satisfactory in view of the hard times, and the many obstacles I met with in the new work devolving on me. Up rose Samuel T. Southwick, one of the trustees from Salem, saying he had felt an interest for the Home plan, and had collected some money from among a few of his friends, and said he would work earnestly for it hereafter. He handed a pretty large sum to the treasurer, and it was a pleasant surprise to all. Mr. Southwick has always been an honest and upright man, and always feels for the welfare of deaf-mutes. It is hoped he will be a great help to the good work.

My house had been turned into a temporary hotel, as Mrs. Thomas Brown said. She enjoyed the visit to this town very much, and went home well pleased. John Bowden and his wife were foremost in laboring earnestly to accommodate some of the trustees with all that is good to eat. Dr. Gallaudet remained at my house two nights and two days, and seemed highly pleased with his visit. Mrs. Swett has been pronounced by all who visit her home to be No. 1, in the way she treats her company, and all who go away always feel highly pleased.

In the forenoon Dr. G. held service in St. Michael's Church, it being Ascension day. He delivered a good address on the life and death of Christ and His ascension, which was quite interesting. There were present twenty-one deaf-mutes. In the evening he held another service. Altogether the meetings were quite good.

SALEM, May 26.

Agreeable to notice given, Dr. Gallaudet held service in St. Peter's Church, in this city, in the evening, and the attendance of hearing people was quite large. I counted fifteen deaf-mutes present. The address made by Dr. Gallaudet, after the usual service, was about the Home for Aged and Infirm, and employment for deaf-mutes, and the Industrial Home plan. During the service the rite of baptism was administered to Samuel F. Southwick, by Dr. Gallaudet. It was a feeling exercise to him. His wife has announced her purpose to join the Church with her husband. She was baptized when an infant. The rite of confirmation will be administered to her and her husband at the proper time. The ladies (deaf-mutes) from Marblehead went there with several others, and Mr. Southwick opened his house for them to stay over night, as there were no trains returning till morning.

Boston, May 28.

Desirous of being present at the service of Dr. Gallaudet in the Chapel of the Good Shepherd, and wishing to glean some news if any was to be found among the mutes, I determined to start on foot early Sunday morning to Lynn, as there was no conveyance; it is four miles. I took the Narrow Gauge R.R., and reached Boston in time to attend. I found there were eighteen deaf-mutes present. The Dr. seemed to take a great deal of interest, as I saw there was a glow on his countenance. He spoke of the Ascension of the Savior, and gave a very good sermon, which the deaf-mutes very much relished. I found no news of any interest to communicate. I returned home

the same way I took in going to Boston. I should think I walked twelve miles in going and returning.

I certainly feel much encouraged to work on, as Dr. Gallaudet gave me much good advice, to persevere, and in the end the object will be a success.

WM. B. SWETT.

Concerning Trades.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—We have heard no doubts expressed as to the wisdom of making provision for the teaching of trades at the different institutions, and are inclined to think none could be reasonably raised. The principle of the thing is what we all commend; but some seem to question the way it is carried out generally. The "new departure" at the New York and Michigan Institutions or rather the reasons that suggested it, seems to force us to notice many of the defects connected with the teaching of trades. The object of the new departure was chiefly to give the pupils more time in the shops, so its projectors state. This looks well enough to those having no knowledge of the "true inwardness" of the movement which has resulted in making less provision for the intellectual training of the pupils than they had enjoyed before.

When we come to look into many actual facts connected with the subject which have hardly ever been noticed prominently before, we begin to question the wisdom of giving great prominence to that provision which has the appearance of promising a great deal of good, while it really detracts much from the effectiveness of the provision for the intellectual training of the pupils.

From many inquiries made among the graduates of different Institutions, it seems that only a very small proportion follow trades at which they had worked while at school. A large per cent. of them drop the plane orawl the moment they leave the walls of their Alma Mater. It would be hard to say exactly what proportion stick to the trades of which they had received but an elementary knowledge. It is enough to admit that they have invariably been obliged to re-apprentice themselves among hearing people as a precedent to their becoming first class workmen. We would like to hear of a single instance where a pupil has ever mastered a trade in an Institution shop. The articles manufactured are usually only such as one would trust to apprentices. And they are of the plainest kind.

Many other points might be adduced, but for want of time and space, we will refer to one, as one of the reasons why one industry is frequently abandoned for another. Many are assigned trades for which they have no aptitude or talent. They work at them with a sort of protest all along. This is certainly all wrong and it results in numerous instances in creating a permanent distaste for mechanical labor in the minds of many.

X. Y. Z.

The Central New York Institution.

We have set out our croquet in the old place, and evening games are a frequency.

The Mohawk, renowned in history and in song, as Prof. C. can explain to your satisfaction, including therein immense detail of a certain ancient beast whose acquaintance he made once upon a time under peculiarly trying and gnawing circumstances, and which, it is said, previous to its demise, was wont to wander up and down the valley of this river,—well, the Mohawk is not very far away, and an exploring party went thitherward the other evening, enjoyed themselves and returned. Next day most of the boys went down and had a glorious swim.

The girls object to my poking fun at their hats. I didn't know I had; I am sorry if 'tis true and won't do so again. Still those hats remain a curious mixture of straw, ribbon, light and shade.

The time is with us when the frog is heard and seen in the land. A single diminutive specimen of the tribe has been known to put a little army of girls to flight. *Mullum in parvo* is a good thing—especially frogs. By the way, Prof. C., in a recent out-door discourse on toads, affirmed that had he a garden and a cabbage patch therein, he would search the neighborhood for toads and put one under each cabbage-head as a protection against worms. We wish him abundance of cabbages and toads for his winter larder.

Our Institution grounds seem destined to furnish an admirable crop of hay. It will be welcome and handy. The past few days have been very warm, and the horses all over town are more or less affected. Our own family pony, Kittie, had a slight touch of the colic Saturday, but soon got over it, and with cooler weather, will be smart and lively.

One of our boys is quite indisposed with an affection of the lungs; the doctor gives hope of his recovery, and we hope for it too.

We have a good many visitors; some deaf-mutes among them, sometimes a young man and his wife, then an old bachelor, agents, farmers, and all sorts of people.

Our vacation begins June 21st. We shall have a public exhibition about the middle of the month; and then our seventy and one pupils will go off to enjoy the recreation they have earned during a winter of hard work.

C. S. M.

Rome, N. Y., June 5, 1876.

—Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Barton left last week for the Centennial.

—Quarterly meeting next Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock in the M. E. church, communion on Sunday.

—Rev. H. A. Merrell will preach in the Universalist church, next Sunday, June 11th, at 2 o'clock P. M., and at Texas in the evening.

Deaf-Mute Teachers.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—Your correspondent, "For the Truth," is opposed to the employment of deaf-mutes (no matter how well educated,) as teachers of mutes, because their vocabulary of words is not and can never be as large as that of hearing people, and also because they know not of and cannot understand the finer definition of words.

Now admit all this as a fact (which I question,) for the sake of the argument, and I think I can show that the objection is unjust, if not inhuman.

Do the great mass of hearing mothers have an endless stock of appropriate words, and do they understand the finer and various meanings of those words equal to the best of speaking teachers? If not, would it be reasonable or just to say that our mothers should not teach us to lip our first lessons in the art of talking, and that, instead, we must hire the best speaking educator to teach us to say "cat," and not allow our mothers to learn us to say "kitty" for cat? And so on indefinitely in wrong pronunciation, etc. Though most mothers know it is not correct to say "kitty" for cat, they do so because it is easier and pleasanter to the little child; or, in other words, draws stronger upon the child's innocent and affectionate nature.

I once knew a man who thought it wise to teach his children to pronounce words correctly and to call things by their right names on the start. The result was he destroyed to quite a degree their tenderest affections. They learned no faster at school than others, and in fact, except one daughter, not so well. Furthermore, his children did not understand other children very well, because they had never heard at home such words as "kittie," "doggie," "dollie," "mamma," etc.

If you will examine our First Readers you will find that many words and sentences are grammatically and orthographically incorrect. Nor do our mothers; no, nor our speaking teachers, teach little hearing children the definition of words per dictionary style, much less the finer meaning of words, but leave the children to find them out the best way they can.

It seems to me that there are, or ought to be by this time, deaf-mutes of both sexes sufficiently well educated to instruct mute children, for the first few years of their school life, in the rudiments of language (not grammar) as good as can be done by the best linguist in the world; yea, better, because it will be taught more in love and sympathy, and less in the stiff jacket of science which is unfit for children till they have quite a stock of knowledge on hand. The young sprout to a straight stake and keep it tied, and you will thereby do it more harm than good, as you will prevent its roots from shooting down deeper than if allowed to bend and twist in the elements.

In fact I fear we have entirely too much science in our primary departments. They should be more adapted to the nature of children than they are. If the school-room were a semi-play house to newly admitted pupils, the results would be much more satisfactory.

If I am not mistaken the well educated deaf-mute, especially the semi-mute, is the one above all others to teach those whose misfortune he shares; especially if he or she has a love for children and is by education as well as nature fit for a teacher. For, after all, teachers are like poets, "born not made." One born to teach though only half educated, will make a better teacher and have greater success as such, than one not so by nature though the best educated man in the world.

I, too, am opposed to poor teachers, both mute and speaking; especially to those who have not the gift by nature, no matter how well educated they may be. Who would think of employing a book-keeper in a large house, who was not "apt" in figures, simply because he wrote an excellent hand? If it is foolish to employ such a man on such grounds, it is a great many times more so to employ men and women to teach who have not the "aptness" for teaching. I think this is what "For the Truth" means, but got hold of the wrong end of the handle, and thought it was because of deafness and dumbness instead of non-qualification by nature. I am charitable enough to hope so, and thus give "For the Truth" a chance to get right.

It is life and death with our educated people, and bread and butter is as necessary to them as it is to speaking people. And all who have the natural qualities and a partial or a full education have the first and strongest claims to the teacherships. And as oral people can get along well without teaching mutes, they should step aside, and give to the proper mute teacher his just claim and position. Oral teachers have all the chances against a mute one in the hearing and speaking world, for they can teach in the common schools, seminaries, academies, colleges and universities, while the mute cannot.

I would go a step farther, and say that in many positions in a school or institution for mutes, the educated mutes should be employed instead of speaking people, i. e., also masters of shops, gardens, farms, etc. Is an institution for mutes a stick of candy for only oral people to suck? Or, is it not (or at least should be) a place for the exclusive benefit of educated and uneducated mutes?

The old, horrible plea that because one is deaf and dumb he is unfit to be a teacher of mutes, unfit to be a master of shops, matron or hold any other place or position in and about an Institution, is not only begging the question, but also taking the bread and butter from poor mutes, for the exclusive benefit of those who are already well provided for in the way of hearing and speech.

FOR JUSTICE.

—Of course you will be present at the meeting at Mayo Hall, this (Thursday) evening, and thus show your interest in our Academy.

Lecture Delivered before the Troy Deaf-Mute Literary Club, by James M. Witcomb, Treasurer of the Society.

Let me inform our deaf-mute friends about the important relation that cannot be fully appreciated without a greater knowledge of the world and its temptations to young men, than girls in their teens can be supposed to possess when sisters bear that relation to brothers; but they may be assured that their companionship and influence may be powerful agents in preserving their brothers from dissipation, in saving them from dangerous intimacies, and sustaining a high standard of female excellence in their minds. If your brothers are younger than you, make them eager to be perfectly confidential with you, win their friendship by your sympathy in all their concerns, and permit them to see that their interests and their pleasures are liberally provided for in the family arrangements. Never shut up their little secrets, however, unimportant they may seem, never pain them by any ill-timed joke, never crush their feelings by ridicule; but be their tenderest friends and then you will no doubt become their ablest adviser. If separated from them by the course of school or college education, make a point of keeping up your intimacy by full, free and affectionate correspondence; and when they return to the paternal roof, at that awkward age, between youth and manhood, when reserve creeps over the mind, like an impenetrable veil, permit it not to interpose between you and your brothers.

Cultivate their friendship and intimacy with all the address and tenderness you possess, because it is of unspeakable importance to them that their sisters should be their confidential friends.—Consider the loss of a ball or party for the sake of making the evening pass pleasantly to your brothers at home, as a small sacrifice; one you should unhesitatingly make. If they go into company with you, see that they are introduced to the most desirable acquaintances, and show them that you are interested in their acquitting themselves well. If you are so fortunate as to have elder brothers, you should be equally assiduous in cultivating their friendship, though the advances must of course be differently made. As they have long been accustomed, or as it has been their long custom, to treat you as a child, you will perhaps meet with some repulses when you aspire to become a companion and a friend, but do not be discouraged by this.—Girls' earlier maturity will soon render you their equal in sentiment, if not in knowledge, and your ready sympathy will soon convince them of it. They will be agreeably surprised when they find their former playmates and messengers become their quick-witted and intelligent companions, understanding at a glance what is passing in their hearts. Love and confidence on your part will soon be repaid in kind. Young men often feel the want of a confidential friend of the softer sex, to sympathize with them in their little affairs of sentiment, and happy are those who find one in a sister. Spare no pains to preserve an elder brother's confidence, convince him by the little sacrifices of personal convenience and pleasure that you are willing to make for him, that if you oppose his wishes, it is from principle and for conscience, sake; then will you be a blessing to him, and even when differing from you, he will love and respect you the more for your adherence to a high standard. Little do young women know of young men who are beset by so many temptations, that it is of the most importance that your brother's evenings should be happily passed at home, that their friends should be your friends, that their engagements should be the same as yours, and that various innocent amusements should be provided for them in the family circle. Music is an accomplishment, chiefly valuable as a home enjoyment, as rallying around the piano the various members of the family, and harmonizing their hearts as well as their voices, particularly in devotional strains. We know no more agreeable and interesting spectacle than that of brothers and sisters playing and singing together those elevated compositions in music and poetry that gratify the taste and purity of the heart, while their fond parents sit delighted by. Sisters should be always willing to walk, ride and visit with their brothers, and esteem it a privilege to be their companions. It is worth while to learn innocent games for the sake of furnishing brothers with amusement, and making home the most agreeable place to them. We know that home is the sweetest place in the world, where we are always delighted to dwell. We often see sisters request their brothers to take a pleasant ride several miles in the country, every day, in order that they may avoid going into bad company, or places of improper amusements. If your brothers have received a classical education, and you are studiously inclined, you may derive great assistance from them in the cultivation of your own mind, and bind them still closer to you in the delightful companionship of literary pursuits. A large number of men that have passed unharmed through the temptations of youth, owe their escape from many dangers to the intimate companionship of affectionate and pure-minded sisters. They have been saved from hazardous meetings with idle company by some home engagement of which their sisters were the charm. They have refrained from mixing with the impure; for they would not bring home thoughts and feelings that they could not share with those trusting and loving friends; they have put aside the wine-cup, and abstained from stronger potations, for they would not preface with their fumes the holy kiss with which they were accustomed to bid their sisters good night. The duties of sisters to each other are so obvious and well understood that it will be needless to enter fully upon them here. If your heart is right toward God, and you feel that the great business of life is the education of your immortal

spirit for eternity, you will easily bear with the infirmities of others, for you will be fully impressed with a sense of your own; and when you can amicably bear and forbear, love will come in to soften asperity, heal every little wound, and make a band of sisters, "Helpers of each other's joy." Genuine politeness is a greater fosterer of family love; it softens the boisterous, stimulates the indolent, suppresses selfishness, and by forming a habit of consideration for others, harmonizes the whole. Politeness gets politeness, and brothers may be easily won by it to leave off the rude ways they bring home from school or college. Sisters are often seen to be cheerful in all their conversations with their brothers who feel a strong interest in the conversation, and also are willing to ask the sisters to tell long stories. I learned that a homely sister of intelligence risked her life by jumping on the Hudson River Railroad, to save her drunken brother from danger, while a train of cars was approaching at a high rate of speed, and her infinite heroism was made known to inhabitants of Germantown, but she died in a few hours from the shock. It proves that she did her perfect duty to her drunken brother. Indeed we should follow her example, if we have the occasion. A very large number of young men who have owed their escape from misery and crime, to their affectionate and pure-minded sisters, often express remorse at having committed wrong things of which deceitful Satan has control.

No one knows anything about the perfect love that sisters bear to brothers, for they grow strong in love with their brothers who will be saved from ruin through their sisters' influence. It is a source of great pleasure to me to see beloved sisters preside at a well tuned organ of their own, with their brothers as their best companions. Don't have meetings with impure-minded and idle company at some place by engagement, who will lead you from ruin or danger.

New York Deaf and Dumb Institution.

MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS—EXHIBITION IN THE CHAPEL—REUNION IN THE EVENING, ETC.

Those who have visited or passed by, that massive philanthropical institution of the great Gotham, the New York Deaf and Dumb Institution, will certainly read this letter, by an inmate, with absorbing interest.

On Tuesday May 16th, the ANNUAL MEETING

of the Board of Directors took place here. We, the pupils, were in the class room from half-past eight to a quarter to eleven A. M. Dinner was served at eleven o'clock, and from half-past eleven, 'till near three o'clock P. M., we enjoyed ourselves at our own option, either on the play-grounds or in the building. While we were thus enjoying ourselves, the visitors of whom there was a large number, partook of a bountiful collation prepared in the large dining-room. When we went into the chapel at a little before three o'clock P. M., we found a hundred or more visitors already there, and others still coming.

Soon after I entered the chapel, DR. PEET, THE PRINCIPAL,

made some preliminary remarks, and then opened the exhibition with prayer. The youngest class in the Institution was then called up and gained great credit from the grave gentlemen, and many sweet smiles and laughing approvals from the more impulsive young ladies. After thoroughly convincing the audience that they were not to be puzzled, these six babies, (babies in years, for none of them were more than eight years old) were permitted to retire from the stage, and another division of the same class was called. The first six were all little girls, but the six who succeeded them were half boys, and were all older than the oldest of the first set, but I could not see that their proficiency in their studies was very much greater than that of the little ones. Though perhaps I was prejudiced in favor of the little ones by their winning sweetness and innocence, but the pupils of the second division did well, and received applause. They then retired, and the next figure on the programme was

THE WELCOME

written by six members of the second division of the High Class, which consists wholly of congenial natures.

PAT. BRENNAN.

While these young gentlemen and ladies were writing on the large slates which stand against the wall on the back side of the stage, Master Brennan, a young urchin of perhaps ten or twelve summers, entertained the audience by making the signs for various objects and animals.

He mimicked the ape, squirrel, fox, and other animals in such a comical manner as to fully command the attention of every one. He kept them in lively spirits all the time that the young gentlemen and ladies were filling the large slates to their utmost capacity. After the address of welcome was read by Dr. Peet, Prof. Jenkins called upon eight of the first division of the High Class, which consists wholly of semi-mutes among whom I had the honor to be numbered.

Six of these took their places at the large slates, and I wrote with a lead pencil. While we were writing upon topics taken from our books on Natural Philosophy, one of our number explained the structure and utility of the various kinds of pumps; such as the force pump, the air pump and common or suction pump. Like Pat. Brennan, he explained them in the language of signs. My topic was the Barometer, and I explained its structure and use and how it is made to predict storms. I did this by drawing a comparison between the meteorological sea which surrounds the earth, and the aqueous ocean that lies upon its surface.

JAMES CATON.

I don't think that I ought to forget to mention that our blind boy, James Caton, was on exhibition. He is sorely afflicted, as the sympathetic readers will say when they hear that he is totally deaf, dumb, and blind. When the small-pox visited the Institution in 1874, he was one of its victims. Though he escaped the fate of those who went down into the grave, he was left in such a deplorable condition that one would think it would have been more merciful to have been numbered with the dead, than to be doomed to grope about the earth unable to see any of its beauties, or to hear any of the sweet sounds of Nature. But God has not left him wholly destitute, nor debarred him from communion with others, for we can converse with him nearly as fast as with those who can see, if we will permit him to feel our hands while making signs or spelling with the manual alphabet. He learns faster now than he did previous to losing his sight and is apparently as happy as any of the boys. —W. A. Gordon, in the Suffolk County (L. I.) Journal.

Oswego District Meetings.

On Monday evening, at the Methodist church in this place, the Literary and Theological Association was opened with a fine, practical discourse by Rev. J. C. Stewart, from the text, "The path of the just is as the shining light, shining more and more unto the perfect day." On Tuesday, at 9 o'clock, the Association re-assembled, and after devotions, spent an hour in the transaction of business. Rev. J. N. Brown, of New London, was made chairman for this meeting, through seniority in Conference relations; and Rev. J. C. Stewart was elected secretary for the year. The next meeting was appointed to be held at Williamstown, commencing on Monday evening, Oct. 16th. B. F. Barker, L. Clark and A. A. York were made a committee on programme; while the first two and H. M. Danforth were made a committee for arranging Sunday-school Conventions. It was judged that the District gatherings should be as numerous as last year. Rev. J. C. Stewart read an essay on the "Intermediate State," and Rev. G. H. Van Vliet one on the "Advantage to the world of Adam's transgression." Both were followed with considerable criticism and discussion.

After devotions at 1:50 P. M., W. F. Hemenway read an essay on "The Beginning." G. W. Bent on "The Duty and Obligation of the Church to Endless Punishment," and L. R. Grant on "The Duty of the Christian Voter," which were largely criticised and discussed. The Steward's Convention met at 2:20 in the lecture room, and after fixing the Presiding Elder's salary the same as last year, and apportioning it, and the claim for Episcopal support to the several charges, proceeded to appoint trustees for the Sterling camp ground, for Dempster Grove, and also to fix a corporation for the Phelps Grove camp ground.

A joint meeting of stewards and ministers at 5 o'clock, after careful discussion, agreed that the Dempster Grove Camp Meeting should commence Wednesday, Aug. 30, and hold eight days. In the evening, Rev. W. F. Furrington preached an able and earnest discourse on the "Temptation of Christ." A goodly number of ministers and stewards were in attendance, and the exercises were interesting and profitable throughout, while the business was satisfactorily, and harmoniously arranged.

PARISH.

Mrs. Elson Slawson, of this place, died Friday, June 2d.

Mrs. N. C. Estabrooks, of Carley's Mills, Hastings, died Sunday morning, June 4th.

Joseph La Croix now occupies the blacksmith shop vacated by Clark Pickens. The Free Baptist quarterly meeting was held at Carley's Mills, according to notice, and was well attended by delegates from abroad. On Friday evening, Rev. Mr. Schoonover, of Gilbert's Mills, preached, Subject—The strength of the church, which consists not in numbers, wealth and social position, but in depth of conviction, union in Christ and union with each other. Rev. Mr. Durkee, of Phoenix, preached on Saturday, and Rev. Mr. Wilson, of Scriba, on Sunday. His subject was action, straight, persistent and consistent action. We did not hear Mr. Durkee, but his sermon is well spoken of. Among the number present we noticed D. C. Morse, Esq., and J. Hoese, Esq., of Mexico.

Rev. Mr. Sherwood, of Colosse, preached old Mrs. Beley's funeral discourse Monday, May 29th, at the French Lutheran church. It was edifying, eloquent and consoling.

N. L. Wilson is Notary Public at Carley's Mills.

Parish, June 5, 1876.

—Pulaski is raising money to celebrate the Fourth.

—We understand Miss Beebe's class in painting will give an exhibition of pictures in connection with the Anniversary exercises of the Academy.

—J. A. Mead has located in Clymer, Chautauqua county. He is a skillful dentist, and we hope his new field of labor will be a pleasant one.

—Mrs. A. C. Thomas had a canary bird die last week, aged 17 years. It has been studied by John Severance, who is quite a skillful taxidermist.

—Capt. Boyd has made several alterations and improvements upon the Mexico Hotel. He sets as good a table as any landlord in the county.

—Mr. L. H. Conklin left Monday morning to attend the Grand Lodge of Masons. He and Mrs. Conklin will attend the Centennial before the return.

Oswego County Bible Society.

The annual and Semi-Centennial meeting of the Oswego County Bible Society, will be held in the Congregational church, Oswego, Tuesday, June 13th, at 10½ o'clock A. M. On the afternoon and evening of the same day the Oswego County Sunday School Union will have its annual meeting. A full representation from all the churches and Sabbath schools in the county is desired.

A Fine Portrait.

Some of our readers are aware that Miss Emma N. Beebe, of this village, has been engaged for some time past in portrait painting, and with good success. The last finished work of this kind is a full length portrait of Allie Becker, who was such a pet with us all, and whose memory is as green in our hearts to-day as when first he was taken from us to the "upper fold." All remember the ever-changing face, how it always lighted up when he met those he loved, and varied with every emotion. The portrait can, of necessity, express but one of these ever-changing expressions, but Miss Beebe has succeeded in getting a very pleasant look, one that fixes your attention, and as you gaze upon it you almost see the well-known smile light up those beautiful eyes, winning you to return the smile as of old. The favorite playthings of the child are near him, and the picture is finished with the conscientious care and nice attention to detail which is one of Miss Beebe's characteristics in painting. We are very glad to chronicle Miss Beebe's success in this beautiful art, and hope that she will continue to create for us things of beauty, and comfort the hearts of the sorrowing.

—Oswego is preparing for a big celebration.

—H. H. Dobson left Tuesday morning for New York, and expects to return Friday. He will visit Philadelphia and attend the Exhibition during his stay.

—Another interesting letter upon California, by Mr. George H. Goodwin, will be found upon our first page. It came too late for publication in our last issue.

—At their first meeting this season, the Fulton Cheese Board adopted resolutions relative to the death of William H. Wales, of Scriba, one of their late members.

—Any one having catalogues of Mexico Academy for any year prior to 1855, will confer a favor by leaving them at L. H. Conklin's bank. Such catalogues will be returned if desired.

—John Williams, a farmer who lived near Minetto, whose barns were burned recently, was poisoned last Sunday by drinking some ley, supposing it to be cider. He died almost immediately.

—Mr. L. L. Virgil is making a superior style of picture frames, and our citizens are showing their appreciation of his enterprise by purchasing of him instead of going to Syracuse and elsewhere.

—The second match game of base ball between the Rattlers and the Centennials (both of this village,) was played Tuesday, May 30th, and ended in the defeat of the Rattlers by a score of 19 to 17.

—Rev. S. G. Brown, D. D., LL.D., President of Hamilton College, will deliver the annual address at the Anniversary Exercises of Mexico Academy, in the Methodist church, Friday, June 16.

—It is stated that the pastors of all the Presbyterian churches in this country have been requested by the General Assembly to prepare a sermon to be preached on the first Sunday in July next, which shall give the origin and history of the church over which each presides.

—Rev. G. L. Paine, who has removed to Herkierville, Pa., in a note to us says: "I am lonesome without the Independent—must have it." He also says: "We are now settled as pastor of this charge, and the people received us kindly. Our congregations are large and very attentive, and we hope to have a harvest of souls this year."

—The long and tedious work of obtaining a jury of twelve men to try Nathan Orlando Greenfield for the alleged murder of his wife was completed Friday. The district attorney presented the case and the taking of evidence began Monday. Eighty-nine witnesses have been subpoenaed for the people, and forty for the defense.

—The regular meeting of the Young People's Reform Association will be held in the session room of the M. E. Church, Monday evening next, when the remainder of the story, "The Gentle Woman Aroused," will be read, and such business transacted as may be necessary. All are cordially invited to be present, but it is especially desired that all members of the society should be in attendance.

—Last Thursday morning, Frank, son of Mr. Dewey, of this town, was taken ill. He commenced complaining of pain in his head about three o'clock, and grew worse through the morning, and Dr. Johnson was called, but nothing could be done, and he died about 11 o'clock. His parents were away when he was taken, and he died about two hours before they reached home. Great sympathy is felt for Mr. and Mrs. Dewey in their affliction.

IMPROVEMENTS.—Mrs. Van Duzee has continued to improve her house and lot upon Church St., by cutting out the trees in the yard, laying a new sidewalk, etc. Mr. Parkhurst is having his house repainted. The addition to the cemetery has a new fence in front. The Episcopal lot, adjoining Mr. Rickard's furniture store, has been graded and a portion of it turfed, adding very much to its appearance.

Facts and Fancies.

Frugality is the best fuel of hospital-ity.

A lock that burglars cannot pick—Wedlock.

Common malformation—Too long a tongue.

A good man is the next best thing to a good woman.

The greatest gift we can bestow on others is a good example.

It is the cause, not the death, that makes the martyr.

The best way to cure the body is to quiet the mind.

When firmness is sufficient, rashness is unnecessary.

Death may expiate faults, but it does not repair them.

When do two and two not make four? When they stand for twenty-two.

In politics there is a wide difference between promises and performances.

The throne is but a bit of gilded wood covered with velvet.

Old bells can be made as good as new ones. Old bells can't.

It is a very bitter thing to weep when there are none to ask us why.

There are 165 officials connected with the British Museum.

The sky is the only thing that Truth can see from the bottom of her well.

A simple flower may be shelter for a troubled soul from the storms of life.

Many give their money from indolent generosity, others their time from restlessness.

There is no such thing as knowing a man intimately; every soul is isolated from every other.

One man laughs at what frightens another. The sides of the former shake; the whole body of the latter.

A typographical error—An ignorant youth attempting to learn the printing trade.

The Congregational church at Rindge, N. H., has had but two pastoral changes in 102 years.

Dog stealing has increased so much in London that the magistrates inflict two years with hard labor for the offense.

Young Swell: "I should like to have my moustache dyed." Polite Barber: "Certainly. Did you bring it with you?"

The British and Foreign Bible Society issued 2,682,185 copies of Bibles, Testaments, and portions of Scripture last year.

An English settler in Cape Colony, South Africa, has in four years cleared \$127,000 by raising ostriches and selling their feathers.

New Bedford gains two hundred houses by the Alabama, that being the number erected by seamen with money got from the awards.

"Suppose I should work myself up to the interrogation point!" said a beau to his sweetheart. "I should respond with an exclamation," was the reply.

The Prince of Wales took home from India over 600 animals, and they are to be added to the British Zoological Garden, making that menagerie the finest in the world.

A gentleman wishing to "pop the question," took up the young lady's cat and said, "Pussy, may I have your mistress?" It was answered by the lady, "Say yes, Pussy."

"My poem is rather lengthy," she said, "and it may be you won't have room for it this week." The editor yawned and replied, "Oh, yes, we could find room for it if it was twelve times as long—our stove is a large one, you see."

An old Baptist minister enforced the necessity of differences of opinion by argument: "Now, if everybody had been of my opinion, they would all have wanted my old woman." One of the deacons, who sat just behind him, responded: "Yes; and if every body was of my opinion nobody would have her."

He was a very young man. A few stray hairs upon his lip attested the fact that he was engaged in a deadly struggle with a moustache. He went into a variety store on Main street, and said to the proprietor, "Have you Charles Read's 'Lost Hair'?" "No, I haven't," replied the store-keeper. "But," he continued, looking into the young man's face, "I've got something that will make that moustache of yours start out like boils in the spring time."

An American clergyman, who is in the habit of preaching in different parts of the country, was, not long since, at a country hotel, where he observed a horse dealer trying to take in a simple gentleman, by imposing upon him a broken-winded horse for a sound one. The parson knew the bad character of the dealer, and taking the gentleman aside, told him to be cautious of the person he was dealing with. The gentleman declined the purchase; and the dealer, quite nettled, observed:

"Parson, I had much rather hear you preach than to see you privately interfere in bargains between man and man in this way."

"Well," replied the parson, "if you had been where you ought to have been last Sunday, you might have heard me preach."

"Where was that?" inquired the dealer.

"In the State Prison," returned the clergyman.

An English genius is working on a machine to utilize the swell of the sea. The only way to utilize the swell of the land is to bury him alongside the cucumber vines.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Hardships of Women in the East.

In every family the women and girls content themselves with what the lords of creation choose to leave, when they leave anything at all. They (the women) satisfy the cravings of hunger with dry bread amongst the poorest classes, with uncomplaining cheerfulness, only considering themselves in a pitiable condition when they have been without bread for a day or more. How these women can perform hard labor and walk from thirty to forty miles a day, scarcely ever sitting down to rest, or rather from break of day, and usually nursing a small infant, upon such scanty nourishment, seems so incredible that I can hardly expect you to believe it. You have no idea of the strength of these half-starved peasant women, and of the ease with which they raise to their shoulder and carry up hill jars of water, which English ladies could scarcely carry across a room. Does not this all prove that, it is not the amount of nourishing food consumed, but the food properly digested which imparts strength to the body.—*Country Life in Syria, by Harriet Rattray.*

A man with a mania for choking boys has been wandering in the neighborhood of Portland, Oregon. He dresses well, seems amiable, enters into pleasant conversation, suddenly clutches them by the throat, and does not relax until they are nearly dead.

Semi-Centennial Celebration of Mexico Academy.

At a meeting of citizens held at the Chapel of Mexico Academy on Monday evening, May 29th, 1876, G. G. French, Esq., was elected chairman, and D. W. C. Peck, Secretary.

Mr. French, on taking the chair made some interesting remarks, stating concisely the object of the meeting, the inauguration of measures looking to the celebration of the semi-centennial anniversary of the institution, the preservation of its early history, and the awakening of new and increased interest in its future prosperity.

L. H. Conklin, Esq., moved that the anniversary be in the nature of a reunion, so far as practicable, of all the old teachers and students of the institution from its beginning, under its first corporate name, as "The Rensselaer Oswego Academy," in 1826, to the present time. He followed his motion with an interesting recital of his early recollections of the academy, and was followed by S. H. Stone, Mrs. Dr. Rundell, B. S. Stone, Revs. B. F. Barker, J. P. Stratton, S. P. Gray, Mr. Henry Humphries, and others.

On motion of Rev. J. P. Stratton it was resolved that the chair appoint a committee of three to arrange a detailed programme for such reunion and celebration, and report the same at an adjourned meeting. The chair appointed as such committee, Rev. J. P. Stratton, L. H. Conklin and S. H. Stone.

On motion Rev. B. F. Barker and Prof. Charles E. Havens were added, and on motion of L. H. Conklin, the secretary was also placed upon the committee.

It was deemed impracticable for want of time to attempt to connect this celebration with the usual anniversary exercises, and it is probable that the committee will recommend one or more days some time in the early autumn, for a worthy and joyous reunion festival, with addresses, history, dinner, toasts, &c., &c.

The meeting was not very fully attended, but a warm enthusiasm was manifested by all present. The incidents of early history related, gave a foretaste of the rich treat which may be enjoyed if our citizens take hold of the matter with the proper spirit.

On motion the meeting adjourned to meet at Mayo Hall, Friday, June 2d, at 7:45 P. M.

It is hoped that the hall will be crowded with interested and active participants, and that a grand memorial day for our place may result from its action.

G. G. FRENCH, Chairman.
D. W. C. PECK, Sec.

NORTH VOLNEY.

We are pained to chronicle the death of our neighbor, Mr. Andrew Druce, who died last Monday, after a short illness, aged 62 years. Mr. Druce has long been a resident of this part of the town. By his death the community has lost a good citizen and a kind neighbor. His family alone can realize the full weight of their bereavement.

Who may fathom now his grief,
Who may dare to bring relief,
Who may reach each wounded heart,
Now inflicts a deeper smart.
Far away ye thoughtless go,
Break not on their hallowed woe.
Leave them bending and alone
At the footstool of the throne.

There has been no more favorable month for farm work within the memory of the oldest inhabitant than the one just past. The ground was not too wet nor too dry. Temperature was none too cold, and not too warm, and if farmers have not done a large amount of good work on their farms these beautiful days they have only themselves to blame.

Even.

North Volney, May 31, 1876.

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The Rev. T. B. BERRY,
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Desires to receive into his family four deaf-mute children for instruction and home care.

REFERENCES.—Rev. T. Gallaudet, D. D., Prof. I. L. Peet, LL. D., New York, and Prof. C. W. Ely, A. M., Frederick, Md. 21-2

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His biographer (Dr. Woodworth, Prof. in the Am. University of Phila.) says: "These charts, with his books, are really remarkable productions, especially so for a late-arriving man, and he is a man whose almost isolated from the world and cut off from its numerous advantages; that yet, so to speak, within himself, and thrown entirely upon his own resources. They transcend anything known in the 'silent world' and are unequalled by anything of the kind ever attempted by anyone."

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Containing a development of the verb; illustrations of idioms; lessons on the different periods of human life; and history of animals, and a description of each month in the year.

This is one of the best reading books that has ever been prepared for deaf-mutes, and furnishes an excellent practical method of making them familiar with pure, simple, idiomatic English. It is well adapted also for the instruction of hearing children.

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Extending from the discovery of the continent to the close of President Lincoln's administration. A work of great accuracy, written in a pure, idiomatic style, and pronounced by good judges to be the best and most instructive history of this country that has ever been condensed within the same compass.

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Designed to introduce young learners, deaf-mutes, and foreigners to a correct understanding and use of the English language.

It is believed that this book will meet a want long felt, as the directions for use are so minor that any one, even without previous familiarity with the instruction of deaf-mutes, may wish the aid of a teacher to carry forward their education.

It is therefore adapted for home instruction as well as for use in the classroom. In the latter it is admirably fitted to serve as a standard of attainment and a means of securing uniformity of method, thus rendering classification easier, and obviating the injury which often arises from transferring a pupil from one teacher to another.

By its means the education of a deaf-mute can be successfully commenced at a very early age. In order to employ it to advantage it is not necessary to forego those of other text-books, but it will, it is thought, supply many deficiencies and moreover form in the pupil the habit of thinking in language.

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—In pursuance of an order of T. W. Skinner, Surrogate of Oswego County, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Morris S. Kimball, late of the town of Volney, in said county, to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, in said town, on or before the twenty-second day of November, 1876, or they will lose the benefit of the statute in such case made and provided.—Dated May 22, 1876.

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Butter, 20 @ 24 Loose Butter, 15 @ 22 Cheese, 9 @ 13 Lard, 15 Eggs, \$7 doz., 14 Beef, \$7 lb., 05 @ 16 Beef, \$7 cwt., \$6 @ 88 Mutton, \$7 cwt., \$8 00 Pork, \$7 barrel, retail, \$23 Pork, \$7 cwt., \$8 @ 88 Apples, (dried), \$7 lb., 06 Ham, \$7 lb., 14 Dried Poultry, \$7 lb., 10 @ 12 Potatoes, \$7 bush., 20 Beef Hides, per lb., 4 @ 5

Housekeepers Take Notice.

Oswego Flour, Winter, \$1.50; Spring, \$1.70. Kerosene oil, 15 cts per gallon. One Dollar Tea, 80 " per lb. Sals, 75 " 50lb Butter Tubs, 30 cents. New Orleans \$1.00 Molasses, 80 cts @ gal. Monitor Clothes Wringer, \$5.00. Campbell Gum, 4 cts per oz.

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1875. Winter Arrangement. 1876.